

Dr. Lyons' Perfect Tooth Powder

Dr. Lyons' Perfect Tooth Powder
 Cleanses and beautifies the teeth and purifies the breath.
 Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.
 Convenient for tourists.
 PREPARED BY
J. W. Lyons, D.D.S.

By Times-Dispatch Carrier Delivery Service
 In Richmond (and suburbs), Manchester and Petersburg—
 One Week. One Year.
 Daily, with Sunday..... 11 cents \$5.00
 Daily, without Sunday..... 6 cents 2.50
 Sunday only..... 2.00
 Weekly (Wednesday)..... 1.00

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SUNDAY, APRIL 15, 1906.

Here on earth we are as soldiers, fighting in a foreign land; that understand not the plan of the campaign, and have no need to understand it. Let us do it at our hand to be done. Let us do it like soldiers, with submission, with courage, with a heroic joy.
 —Carlyle.

"Easter."

(Selected for The Times-Dispatch.)
 "Now is Christ risen from the dead and become the first fruits of them that sleep. For since by man came death, by man came also the resurrection of the dead. For as in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive. But every man shall be made alive in his own order: Christ the first fruits; afterward they that are Christ at His coming."—1 Cor. xv, 20, 23.

This is the grand theme for to-day—"Christ is risen from the dead," and if He is risen, the resurrection of the body must be possible. His resurrection implies and insures ours. They, therefore, who are fallen asleep in Christ are safe. They also will be brought with Him when He returns. "Not lost," only "gone before," to await us at the general resurrection of the dead. Their union to Christ, their interest in Christ, secures for them a participation in His resurrection. In addition to whatever present benefit it may confer, we may rest assured that their resurrection will be one with His.

It is a question of grave import, and it turns on this simple but most serious and weighty alternative: Either Christ is not raised, and they which are fallen asleep in Him are perished, or Christ is raised and become the first fruit of them that sleep. Faith unites us to Christ and identifies us with Him. It commits us to share His fortune: It involves us in His destiny. The union to Christ (which would be destruction if Christ were not risen) is our life and glory. We are, one in Him, and His resurrection is also ours. You are in Adam (the man by whom came death) as his natural seed. You cannot help yourself; you are in Him, whether you will or not. But you are in Christ by His special act of grace towards you and the work of grace in you.

You believe in Him, and by that act, He and you are henceforth inseparably one. Whatever He is, you are to be. Therefore, as in Adam all die, even so (Nay rather much more) in Christ shall all be made alive. It is yours in due time, in due order, and it is most fitting it should be so. The sheaf of the first fruit at the Passover, severed from the ripening crop of which it was the pledge and earnest, had its place apart. It was itself alone, waved before the Lord and accepted by Him in behalf of the people. Then in due course and order came the general harvest. The sheaf of the first fruits of the harvest is now: For "Christ is risen and become the first fruits of them that sleep."

He is Himself alone, the first fruits. That is His position, rank and order. All must gladly concede it, as with the eye of faith they behold the rich harvest home that it heralds, sanctifies and blesses. "Afterward they that are Christ's at His coming," He who presents Himself as the first fruit, will Himself present you as the harvest. He is to return when the harvest is ripe and ready to be gathered. Then the relation in which He stands to His people, and they to Him, will be gloriously unfolded and complete.

Now He is risen for them. Then they rise in Him. They rise, because He has risen, they rise as He has risen; they rise to be as He is and where He is. His resurrection is not complete until they rise in Him. It is His body still lying in the tomb wherever His saints are laid. It is His body that lies unburied on the plains or in the deep, wherever the bones of His saints are scattered. They lie in His care and under His eye. And when at His coming the earth and the sea shall give up their dead, the Lord taking His risen saints with Him shall present them as Himself, "without spot and faultless," before the throne of His Father.

This, representation, union, subordination, are the cement and seal of our connection, with Christ and His resurrection. While you lie believing in Him; when you die falling asleep in Him; you are represented by Christ, united to Christ; subordinate under Christ. Christ for you; you in Christ; Christ before you, such is the threefold cord binding Christ and His chosen ones together.

"Well, therefore, may we sing for joy, 'Christ the Lord is risen to-day.' He is risen, and become the author of eternal life to all who obey Him. He is risen and become the first fruits of them who have fallen asleep in Him. They and we are safe in Him now and forever more." For "the Lord Himself shall descend from Heaven with a shout, with the voice of the archangel, and with the trumpet of God; and the dead in Christ shall rise first, then we that are alive and remain, shall be caught up together with them in the clouds to meet the Lord in the air, and so shall we ever be with the Lord."

Glorious hope! Glorious promise! and

Municipal Operation of Public Utilities.

There will be a determined effort made to disorganize in every way the proposition to lease the City Gas Works on any terms whatever, no matter how favorable they may be for the city. There are people who have a direct interest in continuing the present system and who would not expect any benefit from a vigorous and efficient management of the works. They will certainly oppose any change for the better. There are others who will hope to share in the large contracts which the city will have to make, in its lame and impotent way, for the great developments and improvements which have been shown to be essential to the continuation of the gas works. These people will pick up no crumbs from an able and business-like conduct of the business, and they will oppose any change for the better.

There are still others who have no personal interest in the subject whatever, who are idealists and are hoping that the day may be at hand when men, full of their own business, will drop it and give their whole mind and energies to public utilities, lay out broad-gauge plans, have full power to carry them out and give assiduous attention to the details of a business in which their greatest reward will be the approbation of their fellow-citizens.

This is an ideal condition of public affairs which we may some day attain unto, but we are a long way off at present.

When the city of New York determined to construct its great subway, it definitely settled two fundamental points:

1. That the subway should belong to the city—that is, that there should be municipal ownership of this public utility.
2. That the subway should be built and operated by a private corporation.

After four years' controversy, Boston has made the same decision in an identical case.

It seems to us that the decision of these great municipal corporations on matters so identical with the case before the people of Richmond should at least be persuasive.

Since long before the question was started here, we have steadfastly held to the principle of municipal ownership. We have deplored the reckless and, too often, corrupt ways, in which the most valuable municipal franchises were almost given away, the only pay or penalty being the sums which were paid to defraud the trustees of the people's property.

But upon the question of municipal operation we have never had but one opinion, and that is, that the operation of these public utilities, belonging to the municipal corporation, should, under carefully and safely guarded leases, be operated by private individuals, who would give their whole time and energies to the business and be held to strict accountability by the owners of the property.

This seems to be a very plain and reasonable discrimination. Who believes that the people of Richmond would have tolerated the gas and water we have had for forty years if the management of these utilities had been run by private concerns?

We submit to all sorts of inconveniences, and, indeed, oppressions, because we create them ourselves and have no body else to blame. But let one scintilla of the sins of commission or omission, which we do ourselves, be done by some one else, and our indignation—heretofore very calm—boils over. Knowing this to be the case, it is somewhat surprising that responsible men are willing to face the opposition, which is inevitable.

If, however, there is such a great gap between municipal operation and private management as to enable the private persons to meet the requirements of a stringent lease and yet make a fair return for their labor, in the name of common sense, why should we object to their doing for us that which we cannot do for ourselves?

If a lease is made, every right and interest of the city should be most carefully and completely protected. The best possible contract should be made.

For ourselves, we know nothing about the practical operation of a gas plant and don't expect to find out any more than is necessary to thoroughly safeguard the rights and interest of the people of Richmond—and that we will do to the uttermost.

We have heard some comment upon the fact that the terms of the proposition for leasing the gas plant were disclosed in a letter to the owner of The Times-Dispatch. We can say authoritatively that Mr. Bryan has not the remotest personal interest in the gas lease and never will have, but, when he heard what the proposed terms were, he very willingly agreed that they might be brought before the public in the form of a letter to himself.

These terms are now open for discussion. If a better arrangement can be made for the city of Richmond, it is in order to bring it forward.

Our Forests.

China is bare of forests and China is afflicted with dust storms that are sometimes almost unendurable. If we do not take better care of our forests the time will come when we shall be in China's situation.

Hon. Eugene Massey, of Richmond, introduced during the last session of the General Assembly a bill to establish a forestry commission, whose duty it should be to study the operation of existing laws affecting forests in Virginia and to recommend from time to time such legislation as might be deemed advisable for the conservation and extension of forests and woodlands of the Commonwealth. But the bill in its amended form was introduced so late in the session that there was no time to consider it.

The matter, however, is under consideration in the Congress of the United States and Mr. Massey has received a letter from Mr. W. W. Ashe, of this

United States Forest Service, urging the importance of action. Mr. Ashe says that during the past eight months in which he has been examining forest conditions of the Potomac River watershed he has again had opportunity of becoming acquainted with the woodland on the Virginia mountains and some of its needs to make it a profitable holding for its owners, and concludes that there is the most urgent need for intelligent co-operation between the land owners and the State to prevent the destruction of what can be made, or rather what can be reserved, as a source of great value with high earning power.

"There are in the Valley alone," says he, "at least 100,000 acres, formerly heavily timbered, which has become almost entirely denuded, and the land is becoming such, from frequent burning, and there is a large additional area rapidly deteriorating from fires. The time for beneficial co-operation is before the land becomes burnt land, when protection alone will insure a profit from holding, if cutting is done in accordance with a definite working plan."

"A combined Forest and Game Commission, seems to me to answer the best opportunity for success on account of securing not only the approval but the active aid of sportsmen who realize the necessity of forest game for game and the destruction of game by forest fires. The license fee also from out-of-State gunners will go a great way towards supporting the system. Fires can only be suppressed by local endeavor and thorough co-operation on the part of land-owners, and a sentiment in favor of such can best be created by local fire and game wardens who can easily fill the duties of both offices, in those sections where they are needed."

"It is only reasonable that a certain portion of the taxes from timber, should be applied to the protection and that owners should have the benefit of skilled advice in regard to methods of management and cutting."

Mr. Ayres, with whom Mr. Ashe is working, has also made of late a careful study of forest conditions in the Appalachian Mountains and is convinced that, lying as they do in parts of seven States, the Virginias, the Carolinas, Georgia, Tennessee and Kentucky, these mountains can be controlled by no one Commonwealth in which they lie and that no adequate co-operative action is obtainable from seven separate legislative bodies. The urgent need, says he, of saving the timber and protecting the flow of streams can be met only by the Federal government and its interposition should be prompt; for in this last great hardwood forest of our eastern section the lumbermen are operating every year on a larger scale. Mr. Ayres says that in the White Mountain region alone 40,000 acres were burnt over in the year 1903 and that if we turn to the middle Southern parts of New England we find that they have suffered the loss of hundreds of millions of dollars in the complete exhaustion of primeval white pine forests that were lumbered in the past, without any reference to the future. He mentions, in conclusion, that the Federal government has set aside forest reserves west of the Mississippi River and contends that there should be reservations in the East, where the population is dense, where the saw mills and wood-working plants already established need material and where the rivers will less effectively serve the tremendous forests dependent upon them. He urges especially, that we should have reservations established by Federal authority in the Southern Appalachian Mountains and in the White Mountains.

This is a subject which demands the attention of our legislative bodies. Our forests must be protected.

A Menace to Richmond.

The statement is made, by the Associated Charities of Richmond that since the Rev. James Buchanan took charge of its work over one thousand families have been registered at the office of the association, and it is estimated that there are one thousand more who are ministered to by the city and individuals, making two thousand families in need of help out of the twelve thousand white families in the city, or 16 per cent. It is simply out of the question in this day of prosperity, when there is plenty of work for all classes of citizens that two thousand families in Richmond should be in real need of charity. Richmond has the reputation of being one of the most charitable cities in the land. The generosity of her people is proverbial and commendable, but we fear that our generosity has been misdirected, and that our charity has helped to build up a dependent class. It is an easy matter to spread the idea that the world owes every man and every woman a living. It is a very easy matter for some men and women to convince themselves that they are entitled to a support without any exertion on their part, and indiscriminate giving promotes the species. The pension system is dangerous, a menace to American manhood. That which has differentiated the American people from the people of other nations is the spirit of independence and self-reliance, which has ever characterized them. Take away that spirit and the best part of what we call Americanism is gone. True charity lifts up and never drags down its beneficiaries. Honest poverty is no disgrace, but lazy mendicancy is both disgraceful and demoralizing. The statement made by the Associated Charities of Richmond that there are two thousand "dependent" families in this community is startling and enough to arouse the whole city. The fact suggests that our charity is encouraging professional beggary. That sort of poverty is a disease, and we must take steps to stamp it out and prevent the spread of it. The way to do that is, we must see to it that our charity does not increase the dependent class, and the way to prevent it is to disperse charity through the channel of a competent, well-directed organization. The Associated Charities is such an organization, and it should receive the moral and material support of the people. Our aim should be by all means dispensed through this medium.

The Associated Charities does not encourage beggary, but its rule is to help unfortunate or thriftless men and women to help themselves. In three months over three hundred men found employment through its agency, and many poor families have been helped into self-support.

And self-respect. That is the charity that lifts up and really helps. An outline of the work of the organization is printed elsewhere in to-day's paper.

"Southern Incidents."

Referring to the late kissing incident in Atlanta, in which Mr. Andrew Carnegie and a disgusting woman were involved, the Columbia State insists that it was disgusting, but not "Southern."

"What we wish to repudiate," says the State, "is the notion that whatever occurs within the borders of the South is 'Southern' and typical, and that we are so hypersensitive that we suppose the rest of the world will accept it as characteristic."

Very good. There are vulgar women in every section, and it is the vulgar who seek notoriety and make "incidents." But this vulgar woman in Atlanta is no more a Southern type than she is a Northern or Western type. She is the type of her class, without regard to section. Mr. Carnegie has done well to give her a well-timed rebuke.

But protest as we may, the country holds the South responsible, in a measure, for every Southern "incident." A riot in the South is a "Southern riot." A lynching in the South is a "Southern lynching." It is unfair, but the Southern people themselves are in great part responsible. We speak of Southern hospitality, Southern civility, Southern manners, Southern this and Southern that. All our good traits we claim as distinctive, and when there are illustrative incidents, we point with pride to them as characteristic. It is surprising, therefore, that the people of other sections should hold us responsible also for the incidents that are not creditable. We must look to our laurels.

Reform the Health Department.

Dr. William H. Taylor, in striking interview for The Times-Dispatch, accentuates the crying need of Richmond for new methods in its Health Department. A year ago some adventurous citizens spoke their minds on the health statistics of this city. At once there came cries from all the obstructionists whose sole idea is to do nothing.

It was not an encouraging display that was made for Richmond. Especially to be condemned was the exhibit of the death rate from tuberculosis. Largely in response to this very agitation the council voted to enlarge our borders and give the people more air. But that is not enough.

Professor Sedgwick showed that the fight for health must be made aggressively, continuously and by a trained man. We do not intend to reflect upon Dr. W. T. Oppenheimer, but no physician in active practice can properly care for the health of a city of this size.

Let the council take up the question of public health at once and reorganize that department so that the city may be saved the priceless lives that are now annually lost through neglect of obvious and well-known sanitary precautions.

If, on the other hand, as in the case of the lobbyist, the owner of a newspaper uses it to influence public opinion in favor of some enterprise in which he is personally interested, but conceals this fact from his readers and pretends to advocate the advantages of the enterprise solely as a matter of the public good, he perpetrates a fraud upon his readers, and perverts for his personal profit what ought to be an honest, disinterested adviser of the public.—The Evening Journal.

Will the editor of The Times-Dispatch kindly inform The Times-Dispatch if it was the purpose of the above paragraph to convey by innuendo the impression that the owner of The Times-Dispatch has a personal interest in the proposed lease of the City Gas Works, which he is fraudulently concealing from the public?

Dr. Cunningham, of Alabama, who is candidate for Governor, says that as an academic question the tax money paid for school purposes by the white citizens should be devoted to the education of white children; and the tax money paid by the black citizens should be for the education of colored children, each race providing for its own; but that, practically, this could not be done under our Constitution; and, even if it could be, the white people would not make that division. No white man, he says, would raise his hand to strike down one of another race striving to better his condition.

We believe that to be a fair expression of the prevailing sentiment in the South to-day. It is certainly a fair expression of the best sentiment.

A new Atlanta paper, the Georgian, is to make its appearance about April 25th, under the editorial direction of John Temple Graves, the sweet singer of Peachtree Street. We also note from the advertisement that Miss Solene Armstrong and Miss Charlotte Stewart have been secured as "assistant society editors," with Mrs. George T. Ball as "chief society editor." Over 16,000 subscribers have already been enrolled.

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Rhymes for To-Day.

Be Sunny.
 Coal is up a plunk or more—
 I feel glad of it;
 Stuff was sold too cheap before,
 Couldn't make a profit.
 Course it's hard on us—but, gee!
 We can take it sunny.
 Blint ourselves on plunkers, see?
 The coal trust needs the money.

Ice is up a cent a pound—
 That or pretty near it—
 Pass the kindly smile around,
 Show 'em plucky spirit.
 Got the same supply of ice,
 Treat the thing as funny—
 Sinking spirits are not nice,
 The ice man needs the money.

Victuals, clothes and all supplies
 Past wax more expensive—
 Well enough to realize
 This, but don't act pensive;
 Pay the bill, 'e'en if it hurts,
 In the best of humors;
 Money's simply for the trusts—
 We're just consumers.

Merely Joking.

Force of Habit.—Jaller: "Sir, there's a reporter outside wants to interview you." Noted Prisoner: "Tell him I'm not in."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

In Ole Kentucky.—Visitor: "What is Colonel Bourbon swearing about so furiously this morning?" Louisville Man: "Oh, this is the day when he has to pay his water tax."—Somerville Journal.

A Woman's Reason.—They were talking about the new star in society. "She never laughs at jokes," said the man. "Maybe she has no sense of humor," said the other man. "Maybe she has false teeth," said the woman. And then the conversation languished.—Exchange.

The Dear Girls.—"What do you think of Charles's proposing to me, when he hasn't known me a week?" "That's the answer,"—Milwaukee Sentinel.

The Senator.—"What is your opinion on this question?" asked the friend. "Let us understand each other," rejoined Senator Sorghum, "do you want my opinion or do you want to know how I am going to vote?"—Washington Star.

Woman's Way.—"Woman is a magnificent creature." "So?" "Yes, sir. No matter how much in the wrong she may be, she can always bring herself to forgive the man."

THIS DAY IN HISTORY
 April 15th.

Name Day, Easter Sunday. Sun rises at 5:27, sets at 6:33.

1491 B. C.—The Israelites arrived at the Wilderness of Sin, on the 15th of Jlar, just a month after their departure from Ramassos.

43 B. C.—First battle of Antiochia, the modern Antioch, in which Mark Anthony was repulsed by the two consuls, Hirtius and Pansa assisted by Octavius Caesar.

1755—The counters of the Bank of England broken down by a crowd in their eagerness to obtain lottery tickets.

1758—The plague at Peterborough, England, demolished a house that had been opened for the inoculation for smallpox. The pretense was to prevent the spreading of a new disease.

1806—England renews its impressment of American seamen; Congress, in retaliation, adopts a resolution prohibiting the importation from Great Britain or her colonies, or from any other countries, of certain articles of British manufacture.

1830—The standing army of the United States numbered but 6,000 men.

1834—Aylet Hawes, a distinguished philanthropist, died in Culpeper county, Va. He manumitted his slaves, 110 in number, and provided for their removal to Liberia.

1855—President Lincoln died from the wound inflicted by Booth on the previous night. Andrew Johnson sworn in as President of the United States.

1874—Governor Dickey, of Arkansas, formerly in office by Joseph Brooke, whom the Legislature declared to have been elected.

1876—Dom Pedro II, Emperor of Brazil, accompanied by the Empress Theresa, arrives in New York.

1885—The presence of the Princess of Wales alone prevented violence to the Prince from a mob in the streets of Cork, through which the royal party passed.

1894—Kelly's Industrial "Army," 1,300 strong, crossed the Missouri River at Council Bluffs and encamped in Iowa.

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Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass.

The best of Lawn Grasses for the South; specially prepared to withstand our summers and to give a nice green sward the year round.

Special Lawn Circular telling how to prepare and care for lawns, mailed free on request.

Plant Wood's Garden Seeds for superior Vegetables and Flowers.

Our Descriptive Catalogue tells you how and when to plant for best success. Mailed free. Write for it.

T. W. Wood & Sons, Seedsmen, RICHMOND, VA.

If you want the sweetest and best Water Melons and Cantaloupes grown, plant Wood's Southern-grown seeds. Our Descriptive Catalogue tells all about the best kinds to plant.

Voice of the People